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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869.

No. 42.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR

Son of your Mother! we give you a welcome,  
Come to our hearts for that good mother's sake—  
Come o'er the long rocking roll of the Ocean  
Canada's toil-hardened right hand to shake.  
Honest and friendly, truly, sincerely,  
Warmly we offer a welcome to thee,  
Proof that we love still most fondly and dearly  
The Islands beyond the blue swell of the sea!

Son of your Mother! the old flag is o'er us,  
Beneath which our patriot ancestors bled;  
God save the Queen! is our national chorus,  
God keep that old flag o'er each true Briton's  
head,  
Ne'er may a shred from its border be torn  
By hands all unworthy its wreaths to unfold,  
Long may its blazonry o'er us be borne  
Grand with the unfading glories of old!

No prouder alliance than ours can be boasted,  
No grander or nobler descent can be known!  
Earth may have guerdons, but none more re-  
splendent  
Than the Birthright which Britons may claim  
as their own.  
The old "wooden walls" with their long list of  
glories—  
The names of the heroes who manned them we  
claim.  
And ours, as our sires, is the brightest of stories  
That gilds with its lustre the pages of Fame!

Ours are the Oaks and Druidical Temples,  
Alfred, and Richard the lion-heart king!  
Ours are the Barons who stood up for freedom—  
Ours are the songs of our country to sing—  
Songs full of fire and patriot feeling,  
Tales of the deeds of the mighty, at rest,  
Charm of the palace and peasants' lone shieling,  
Thrilling alike every true Briton's breast.

The wisdom, the glory, the might of that nation  
Which rose, like the sun, from the breast of the  
sea,  
And first amongst the powers of Earth took her  
station—  
"The land of the brave and the home of the  
free!"  
The cradle of genius, the birthplace of freedom—  
The soil whence wealth, honor and chivalry  
sprang—  
Are ours, all brighter than artist e'er painted,  
All nobler than poet or minstrel e'er sang!

Milton is ours, mysterious and mighty!  
And Shakspeare that lofty colossus of song,  
Byron, Pope, Moore, Campbell, Dryden and  
Burns,  
Whose strains rolling ages will only prolong.  
Orators, warriors, poets and statesmen  
Who made Briton famous, or ruled her for good;  
Souls full of glory and tongues full of fire,  
Sheridan, Pitt, Curran, Grattan and Flood!

Long may the bond which unites us in spirit:  
Firm as the love of our country remain,  
Buoyant and strong as the swell of the billow  
Which rises and falls, but still rises again,  
Never may traitorous hand cut asunder  
The tie that is dear to each patriot heart,  
While the bulwarks of ocean still wield the Isle's  
thunder  
No traitor or foeman can rend it apart.

We're not tired yet of the ties which unite us  
In love to the soil whence our forefathers  
sprang,  
Dear are our ears to the wiles which invite us  
To forget the old songs our brave ancestors sang.  
We're not tired yet of the meteor-flag, flashing  
In grandeur and glory o'er land and o'er sea,  
Closer and closer through sunshine and storm  
Our spirits still cling, Mother Britain, to thee.

Son of your Mother, you'll take back the story,  
When you return to that great Mother's side,

You'll tell her from us that our Canada's glory—  
The cherish'd old source of our national pride  
Is that we sprang 'neath the daylight of freedom  
From the dear Islands that rose from the main.  
Son of your Mother, you're welcome, you're wel-  
come,  
To-day, aye, thrice over, you're welcome again.

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.  
Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1869.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

## British American Colonies, 1764-84.

### CHAPTER XXII.

During the progress of those operations in the Jerseys, Congress had not been idle. In order to give stability to the new nation called into existence, on the 16th March, 1776, when Gen. Howe evacuated Boston and the official announcement of whose existence was made in the declaration of independence of 4th July of that year, it was resolved to join the different Provinces under the new name of States into a "Confederate Union," having a common Executive and Legislature, for all which each State was to maintain its own peculiar autonomy. An instrument consisting of twenty-nine articles containing the principal conditions of Union was prepared and submitted to the various States for ratification were approved and signed by all the delegates on the 4th of October, 1776.

Amongst the many blunders perpetrated by the British Generals and statesmen during this contest, that of leaving the Indian tribes wholly unemployed has to be reckoned under Foster on the St. Lawrence, their aid was found to be most effective leading to Arnold's repulse at St. Anne's and eventually to his retreat from Montreal. Nor is there any evidence to shew that if commanded or accompanied by British or Canadian officers, in whose capabilities they could have confidence, that any display of ferocity would have dimmed the value of the undoubtedly great services those tribes could have rendered. Fifteen years had scarcely elapsed since, under Canadian leaders, they had scattered those Provincials

now in rebellion like chaff before the wind, and if the affairs of England had been conducted with ordinary prudence there was nothing to hinder their employment in such a border war under able Canadian officers as would have paralysed the exertions of Congress to a very great extent.

Nor would this be a heinous piece of strategy as American writers try to make people believe the history of this war is full of murderous assassinations, burnings and rapine perpetrated by the adherents of Congress against those who differed from them in opinion and whose property they wished to possess.

Detroit, in the hands of the British, would have furnished a splendid base of operations for a mixed force of Indians and Canadians operating by the line of the Alleghany and Ohio against Pennsylvania and Virginia, but intense political and military stupidity lost Great Britain the Empire of America.

Instead of any such comprehensive plan desultory efforts were made through the Regulators and Highland emigrants to create a diversion in the Colonies, and by the negroes in Virginia. The failure of these efforts brought no lesson to the obtuse intellects of the projectors, and it was designed to induce the Indians to ravage the border settlements without control or support.

It was contemplated to send a large body of loyalists to West Florida in order to penetrate the territories of the Creeks, Cherokees and Chichasaw Indians. The warriors of those nations were to join this body and immediately invade the Carolinas and Virginia. As nothing could be done in this contest without circular letters and proclamations a Mr. Stuart, an Indian agent, entered into the organization of the movement, took care to shew to the world that he too was able to indite a formal circular by which Congress was informed of the whole affair at the cost of reading it. Moreover affairs were so managed that the Creeks took up the hatchet too soon, and finding themselves unsupported, hastened to make peace with Congress.

The Cherokees, faithful to their treaties, invaded the Carolinas and Virginia, but the

militia, left free to act by Howe's indolence, marched against them in force, penetrated to their settlements and burnt and wasted their towns and country compelling them to make peace.

This event secured to Congress the support of the back settlers who had hitherto been faithful to Great Britain. It would seem as if each movement of the royal Generals was designed to further the objects that the revolted Colonists had in view.

A properly organized force operating from the Lakes would have passed the friendly back settlements and with the Indians, would have penetrated past them to the vital points in each Province; but the Indians alone were of necessity obliged to attack the next settlement for two reasons, there was no commissariat and the inhabitants would not let them pass, a regular force in support would have obviated all these difficulties.

While England's sapient commanders were perpetrating this series of gigantic blunders in America, her politicians and statesmen at home were as busily engaged in giving them full effect; the eighteenth century was distinguished for its falsehood, profligacy and total want of principle, but in no class were those vicious qualities so strongly developed as in the public men, legislators and politicians of that false age. An affected philosophy, bordering on *Athicism*, took the place of religion, while admiration, real or feigned, for the absurd republican theories of antiquity usurped the place of true ideas of constitutional government. Opposition degenerated into faction and between that and downright treason the line of demarcation could hardly be defined; well was it for England that the heart of the nation was secure, traitors might under the *Ægis* of her real freedom give open countenance and comfort to traitors ready to rend her fair empire to pieces and level her ancient and honored institutions in the dust but *their hands were on the lion's mane*, and the people were ready to rally around a monarch whose social virtues had endeared him to his subjects and taught them to believe that whoever else was false, whoever else was treacherous, the English people could depend on the English king. The war for the conquest of the rebellious colonies was the war of the people of England and their sovereign against the enemies of both, tyranny had nothing to do with it, if such a principle existed it was developed by the rebel congress and its followers.

The English Parliament had adjourned in May, 1776 and the temper of the nation had unmistakably declared itself, the honor of England and the supremacy of Parliament must be sustained at all hazards. The opposition was nowhere, the treachery of Congress while sending Lee and Penn as delegates to London ostensibly to lay the grievances of the colonies before parliament in reality to negotiate treaties with France

and fit out privateers from French ports with commissions from Congress to prey on British commerce had become known as well as the celebrated Declaration of Independence, and with a roar of execration at such duplicity and treachery the British people shook off all sympathy for a cause supported by such atrocious scoundrelism, especially as it became apparent that England's ancient enemies and rivals, France and Spain, were manifesting a hostile disposition and giving council and encouragement to her revolted subjects.

The disturbances on the continent of America had extended to the West Indian Islands, and as the *institution* of slavery was then in full vigour in Jamaica a similar insurrection was imminent owing to the want of provisions, the withdrawal of troops and other causes, but the conspiracy was prematurely disclosed and easily crushed. The sailing of the West Indian fleet was postponed for a month and after its departure bad weather dispersed the ships many of whom were captured by the Franco-American privateers which the treachery of Congress had commissioned, and the delay caused by the outbreak in Jamaica enabled to arrive at favourable stations for that purpose. The loss from this cause alone was estimated at £1,000,000 sterling.

These prizes were openly carried into French ports in the West India Islands as well as in Europe and openly disposed of. Symptoms of hostility from other powers also exhibited themselves; the Dutch traded largely with the revolted colonies in smuggled goods and contraband of war &c., warlike stores and arms; of course it was too profitable a trade to give up, and therefore they were prepared to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to restrict it. The French cause of quarrel was obvious enough, a desire to recover Canada and humiliate a rival; Spain wished to recover Gibraltar and was under French influence and guidance.

The northern power of Europe was governed by that modern Messalina, Catharine II. of all the Russias, ever anxious to extend the influence of her empire and willing to remove the only barrier to its preponderance east and west, this astute sovereign prepared an armed neutrality, a sort of standing umpire whose principal business was to look on and when the antagonists had worried each other thoroughly to step in and choose that portion of the spoil best adapted for her purpose; the success of all these intrigues and the means taken to foil them by Great Britain will be detailed in their proper place, but by the acts narrated the revolted colonists had made themselves aliens from that great English stock who watched over their childhood, protected their adolescence and were repaid by the ingratitude of their manhood; it is not much matter for wonder if the British people felt natural animosity for such ungenerous conduct. The case was

therefore not an act of aggression on the liberties of the people by a tyrant aided by a proud and haughty aristocracy; on the contrary, it was precipitated by the treachery and aggressions of rebels, without sufficient cause, carried on by duplicity and treason; and on the part of England was simply the assertion of her just authority and an act of self defence necessary to preserve the individuality of her empire and national existence.

So far from its being either a popular or desirable war on the part of the aristocracy, the fact is that the House of Lords is justly chargeable with the most factious opposition to the contest in all its stages and that by some of the greatest orators and politicians the Peerage of England, fruitful as it is and has been of great men, ever produced. It was a war of the people in support of their rights led by their Sovereign, and under similar circumstances, at the present day, England could not act differently.

The opposition in the House of Commons had dwindled down to 87, or about one-fifth of the whole body; it is true Burke and other great orators comprised its real strength, but its conduct throughout the whole contest was factious and absurd.

On the 6th of November a motion was made by Lord John Cavendish for a committee to consider the conduct of the ministry in withholding from the House the powers granted to the Royal Commissioners at New York to treat with the rebels. Lord Howe's proclamation having reached the House through a newspaper report; during the debate it was absurdly maintained that all laws relating to the colonies should be revised and repealed, although the Declaration of Independence obviated the necessity, and so the House seemed to think as the motion was negatived, forty-seven voting for, one hundred and nine against, thereupon several of the minority seceded from the House when any question touching the affairs of the revolted colonies were under discussion. It will thus be evident that the success of the American revolution was due much more to faction and intrigue in the British Legislature, to open treason and foreign interference than to the generalship of Washington or the prowess of his troops.

Congress undoubtedly had able statesmen in its ranks, but they were also thoroughly unscrupulous by a judicious, use of force, intimidation and fraud, they compelled unanimity and the tyranny exercised during their existence was far more unendurable than that of the most oppressive and outrageous of the British generals; they had the cunning to make it appear to their adherents that it was a sacrifice to the *fetiche* they nicknamed Liberty, and as they gratified them by unlimited license to plunder Tories (i. e. every one differing or supposed to differ from them in opinion) a ready obedience was rendered, especially as against their mandate there was no appeal.

This will explain the cause why such a number of their fellow colonists were driven into the ranks of the royal army in which at least redress for injustice could be found which was denied by Congress.

About the transactions of this period the fictions of romance have been substituted for the facts of history, contemporary writers dazzled by the clamour of success never pause to consider the price at which it was acquired, or the violation of those principles of public and private morality by which it was attained.

If it is praiseworthy to obtain unlawfully by fraud any object which can be attained legally by patience then the leaders of this revolution are deserving of all honor; but the Christianity of the civilized world teaches that a moral wrong cannot be perpetrated to secure a moral right. The people of the revolted Colonies had the means of constitutional repress within their power. Urged by the selfish ambition of their leaders they sought to compel by violence what could have been peaceably effected, and on them the bloodguiltiness of this contest must rest.

That danger could arise to the liberty of the people by any act of the British Parliament is a notion too absurd to be entertained. The success of their rebellion was not productive of those unalloyed blessings its advocates and apologists claim. It retarded the growth of constitutional reform in Great Britain, endangered her position amongst the comity of nations, is and has been the means of exerting a disturbing influence on the politics of the civilized world, injurious in the highest degree to the cause of constitutional freedom.

#### ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN AND SWISS INFANTRY.

The rise of the Swiss infantry into fame and importance may be dated from the period of the battle of Morat; its decadence began after the battle of Pavia; so that the days of its glory hardly outlasted two generations of warriors. When first it became evident to military eyes that a resolute resistance on the part of the foot soldier was sufficient to repulse and throw into disorder the unwieldy cavalry of the middle ages, men ascribed this superiority not to a system of tactics which all might adopt with equal success, but to the personal qualities of the Alpine mountaineers. Certainly, in the narratives then current of their extraordinary feats of arms, there appeared some reason to justify the dread with which they were regarded by the people of the plains below them. Individually they possessed a strength and resolution which as far surpassed those of the overburdened *hommes d'armes* (who, says De la Nöne, were generally crippled before they arrived at the age of thirty-five by the enormous weight of their defensive armor), as of the peaceful weavers and agricultural serfs of France and Italy; and, considered as organized troops, they had substituted for the principle of individual honor, which actuated the feudal cavalier, those of national glory and regimental emulation. Formed in deep masses, and armed with lances and halberds sixteen feet in length, they exhibited the appear-

ance and tactics of the ancient Macedonian phalanx. Their charge on level ground was nearly as impetuous as that of the mounted lancers, without the exhaustion and confusion which followed every exertion of consequence on the part of the latter, while their powers of resistance were far superior. Although the Swiss were too poor and too self-confident to adopt very rapidly the improvements which science was making in the art of war, they nevertheless increased their strength greatly by the introduction of fire arms; those employing them were used chiefly as *tirailleurs*, advancing from the main body to fire, and returning into its ranks when pressed by cavalry. But the pike remained their favorite weapon. With this "queen of arms for the infantry," they opposed their phalanx to attacks from every quarter, cut through forces vastly superior in number, or faced and overthrew the batteries of hostile cannon, carrying their high-minded contempt of death and danger to an extent which provoked the fear and admiration of those who affected to ridicule its unseasonable display.

The German infantry was first organized in order to counteract the power of these Helvetic mercenaries. The Emperor Maximilian, frequently engaged in war with his neighbors, found little military assistance from his nobility, who were almost independent of imperial authority, and constantly engaged in private feuds. The townsfolk of Brabant and Flanders strenuously resisted an authority which they had little power to enforce. His honest friends, the Burghers of the free German cities, were of no great service in a warlike capacity. The men of Augsburg, in 1490, marched to battle, two and two, like schoolboys. And when the council, aware of their deficiency, hired one George Krebs, a veteran captain, to give the townspeople a drilling, that leader performed his duty so mercilessly, that one of the chief merchants of the city died of apoplexy in the field—an event which by no means increased the popularity of the new *régime*. The Swiss found better bidders for their blood elsewhere, and their ancient ill-will toward the house of Hapsburg rendered them bad neighbors on their own account. Maximilian's first corps of infantry were, therefore, levied among the people of his own hereditary States, chiefly in Swabia. Divided from the Swiss only by the Rhine and speaking a similar dialect they were frequently confounded with them by foreigners, while their near vicinity only added bitterness to their mutual hatred. The Germans called them *Landsknechts*—country folk, men of the open country—in contradistinction to the mountaineers—not *Lanzknechts*, or Lancers, as they are frequently termed by later writers. They were likewise distinguished into *Oberlandisch* and *Niederlandisch*, according as their bands were recruited in Swabia and the Tyrol, or in the Northern parts of Germany. One author remarks, as a singular coincidence, that the year 1487, in the which the first companies of this modern infantry were raised, was likewise that of the last general tournament in Germany—the last court, as it were of the dethroned goddess of chivalry Maximilian did all he could to bring his new militia into fashion. On one occasion he marched into Cologne on foot, at the head of nine hundred princes and nobles, each shouldering a pike, in the dress of a common *Landsknecht*. Nor were his efforts without success, for these levies formed the first force in which nobles and plebeians enrolled themselves in differently, and fought side by side with the same weapons—an instance of the same national good sense which made so large a

portion of the German people the first to embrace, and the steadiest to defend, the doctrines of the Reformation.

#### BRITISH EMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A contemporary informs its readers, and the public in general, that several men from the County of Megantic will go out, with the Hon. Mr. McDougall this fall, to locate settlements for British Canadians of four townships of the County, who will emigrate to the North-West next spring. If such is the fact, we cannot but recognize it as a wise move. Megantic is not a very inviting County, and for English speakers, especially to have settled down in such a locality, almost all of whose inhabitants are French, cannot be thought wise. So helplessly as they are in the minority, in such places, there is always the likelihood, approaching to certainty, of their by and-by losing their own language, and becoming assimilated to those on every side. And there is really no reason whatever for their settling in such barren spots, and, therefore, we regard it as judicious for them to seek to remedy the mistake made by themselves, or their fathers in going to such a place at first, by making for a more inviting location nearer the setting sun. We hope the pioneers of the movement will meet encouragement, and be able to make timely and satisfactory arrangements during the winter.

THE PAPAL ARMY DISAPPEARING.—That wonderful corps of the *Carabinieri Esteri*, brought together and maintained by the collections of the Catholic leagues throughout the world, is rapidly scattering itself to the winds. Within the last two months the force has dwindled down partly by legitimate, and partly by illegitimate, leave or desertion from 1700 to 1100 men; and this is all the more grievous, as they were to have made a brilliant show at that great council of which men begin to get rather tired before it has commenced. Recruiting is going on very zealously in all parts, but, strange to say, without the previous success. Thus it seems that a recruiting sergeant returned from Switzerland with three men, 60 having offered themselves for enlistment, under the erroneous notion that they were wanted for Garibaldi. When they learnt the name of their future master they declined. It seems that the greatest number of the Papal deserters find their way to Egypt. For the opening of the canal, we wonder?

The death is also announced of Colonel Robert Terry, one of the few officers left in the British army who served in the last century. Colonel Terry, who died yesterday at Winchester, in his eighty-seventh year, entered the 25th Regiment as an ensign in 1799, and served in the campaign in Holland in that year, being present at the taking of Alexandria in 1801. He served at the capture of Madeira in 1807, and at that of Guadaloupe in 1810. He was stationed at Gibraltar with his regiment when the mutiny broke out in the garrison, and as officer of the guard, rendered such good services, especially to the Duke of Kent, as to receive a public acknowledgment from his Royal Highness. In 1826 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor of the Island of Malta, and was afterwards appointed garrison adjutant of Malta, which office he retained until 1854, when he retired from the service on full pay.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"F. O." TO "L. C."

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In the issue of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW for the 20th September a letter appears from your valued and gallant correspondent "L. C." so totally different in tone and sentiment from the previous epistles of that gentleman, on the new Militia law as to lead to the belief that he had acted in the manner which he lays to the charge of the REVIEW, viz., allowing another party to write the last articles for him, so entirely different is it from the calm, logical, powerful letters usually appearing over his signature.

In order to prevent personalities in this controversy, it is as well at once to state the actual position the writer holds with respect to the editorials of the REVIEW, like all other organs of public opinion that pretend to name or character, you allow others to use your editorial columns for the elucidation of truth and for the purpose of carrying out the true principles of journalism, which are national before class interests. In pursuance of this very object the articles which have moved "L. C.'s" choler appeared—the REVIEW having laid down as a general principle that Canada could not support a standing army advocated such a general Militia Bill as that passed in 1868, by which the whole population could be made available for military purposes in case of necessity. This law, which has received the approval of such authorities as Lord Elcho, the *Volunteer Service Gazette* of England, the *Saturday Review* and most of the leading English journals who have made the subject of Militia service a study, does not come up to the views of some of the officers of the Volunteer Force in Canada, because it does not place in their hands unlimited power to draft at their pleasure men to keep the ranks of the present force full. Those gentlemen, steadily ignoring the fact that the people will not be drafted, and, as "L. C." truly admits, cannot be kept in the present force if the six months notice is abrogated.

In order to procure a fair trial for the Militia law and to prevent the spreading of discontent and a spirit of insubordination to authority the writer of the articles to which "L. C." takes exception endeavored to show that the alarm manifested at the supposed effects of the new law were entirely groundless, and that if any real grievance existed it would very speedily work its own cure. Before the Militia returns were made public or completed it was confidently stated that the fears of a falling away in the numerical strength of the Volunteer Force were groundless, and recent events have fully justified the prediction.

In order to prove his own position "L. C." proposes a novel mode indeed, something very like the ordeal of the olden days in which the interested party was accuser, wit-

ness, jury, judge and executioner all in one.

The recognized authorities, gentlemen appointed for zeal or supposed efficiency, comprising the general staff of the Dominion are to be ignored, their reports, muster rolls and all other means by which the public are assured of the efficiency of the military force of Canada are to be set aside and the public will receive instead the simple assertion of "L. C.," but what guarantee can he give that the supposed records by which his wager would be decided "have not been cooked?"

It is not intended to cast any such aspersion on "L. C.," but he has already been forced on the horns of the dilemma out of which he endeavors to "wriggle" in rather a curious manner.

Of course he must be aware that those records are "cooked," (his own words) in the Adjutant General's Department—after passing through the usual routine—surely some commanding officer or other ought to be honest and patriotic enough to show how far the cooking has gone in his own corps.

It is not necessary debating this question, the whole fault "L. C." finds against the Militia Bill is that it has not changed the Volunteer Force into Regular Militia, giving the zealous officer power to draft at his pleasure.

If the Minister of Militia had adopted that suggestion there would be no Militia law in existence to-day, or if there was there would be no organized force. The people of Canada will not be coerced into mere military automatons. There is no power to enforce any such regulation, and while the zealous and popular officer will find no difficulty in filling his ranks, those who are neither one nor the other had better make room for more fortunate men.

If Volunteers are so dissatisfied in "L. C.'s" district there must be other causes in operation besides the Militia Bill. Here in Ottawa in the middle of harvest operations there are two batteries of Garrison Artillery encamped for their annual drill, numbering 85 rank and file, and the 43rd Battalion has gone into camp to-day at Bell's Corners nine miles from this city with full ranks, while the whole Brigade of Garrison Artillery of six full batteries, numbering 300 rank and file, mustered to-day to receive H. R. H. Prince Arthur. Those are facts of which you, Mr. Editor, are fully cognisant, and you are well aware that no trouble is experienced in keeping the ranks of the Volunteer corps in this district full.

The only hardship Volunteers have been subjected to under the new law is the stoppage of \$1.50 per man of the pittance allowed for annual drill, but this is a piece of pitiful economy forced on the Minister of Militia by the House of Commons, and as Volunteers are citizens as well as soldiers they should bring pressure to bear on their representatives and not abuse the Minister for matters which he cannot help.

Only a few days ago one of those gentlemen, at an agricultural dinner, gravely informed his hearers that the money spent on the defence of the country would be better applied to purposes of agricultural instruction.

The writer of this and the other articles on the same subject has been for several years in the naval service of Great Britain as an officer and holds rank next to "L. C." in the Militia of Canada, moreover, he has made this subject a matter of special study being deeply interested in the problem Prussia has so successfully worked out, viz. that of an armed nation vs. a national army and therefore thinks that though clearly a civilian he understands the matter in dispute passing well; at all events "L. C." will excuse his acceptance of the facts as furnished by authority till more reliable information can be found.

A sincere desire to do justice to an honest man with whom the writer has a very slight acquaintance indeed, and from whom he neither seeks or expects any recognition, led to the defence of Sir G. E. Cartier's measure, and "L. C." may rest assured and that on disinterested authority that the evils real or fanciful afflicting the Volunteer force were not the creation of the Minister of Militia, are totally alien to his purposes or intentions and are within the power of the Volunteers themselves to cure if they go the right way about it.

In concluding, it may be as well to remark that "L. C." evidently mistakes the object for which the Regular Militia clause was intended. No man knows better or more thoroughly appreciates the military spirit of the people of Canada than the present Minister of Militia: he is well aware that in the event of war two-thirds of the whole Militia force would at once Volunteer for service, and he also knows thoroughly that the circumstances of the country demands that this willingness should be regulated according to prudence. The creation of a regular militia then is to draw out in this extreme case those who are reluctant or selfish and not to sacrifice the interests of the great majority to a mere class. It is evident then that any attempt to change the Volunteer force into a Regular Militia during a period of peace would not be successful and could only engender feelings of dislike to that military training and service which it is the duty of every good British subject to promote.

It cannot be denied that there exists amongst a certain class of members of the House of Commons a deep rooted prejudice to anything approaching military organization, and this class is sufficiently powerful to make themselves felt. Now gentlemen of influence like "L. C.," knowing the wants of the country, and it may be added the wishes of the large majority of the people, should go to work in a constitutional way and bring those "peace at any price gentry" to reason.

instead of abusing a measure of which they have had as yet no fair trial.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW has always been the steady advocate of the rights of the force, but it is only lately the public have learned that in order to vindicate those rights it must quarrel with the Government as if the executive of the country and its military force were natural enemies. That force was originally called into existence by a government of which Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier were leading members, and it is not very likely they would destroy a military organization of their own creation, nor would it be good policy for their organ to set the Government at defiance. Trusting "L. C." will be persuaded that all honesty has not departed from the world

I am, Sir, your ob't. serv't.

F. O.

Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1869.

RICHMOND, (QUE.), PRIZE MEETING.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Inclosed you will find an abstract of the scoring at the first Prize Meeting of the Richmond Rifle Association held on the premises of the Right Honorable Lord Aylmer, Melbourne, the 21st Sept. last and following days:—

NO. 1—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range; open to members of Association only; Snider rifles.

	Pts.
1st. Prize, \$20, Corp. Cleveland, 54th Bat	33
2nd " 12, Qr. Mast. Thomas, 54th....	29
3rd " 8, Capt Hon H. Aylmer, 54th	28
4th " 6, Private John Leet, 54th..	27
5th " 4, Sergt. Adams, 51st.....	26

NO. 2—ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Ranges 400, 500, and 600 yards. Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations Three shots at the first two ranges and four at the last range.

	Pts.
1st. Prize, \$25, Pte. John Leet, 54th Bat.	32
2nd " 15, Pte. G. A. Shaw, " "	31
3rd " 10, Pte. H. Miner, 52nd.....	29

NO. 3—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Three shots at each of the two first ranges and four at the last.

	Pts.
1st. Prize, \$15, Sergt. Adams, 51st. Batt.	35
2nd " 10, Corp. Cleveland, 54th....	33
3rd " 8, Maj. Hanning, 54th.....	32
4th " 7, F. Aylmer, 54th.....	31
5th " 6, Qr. Mast. Thomas, 54th..	30
6th " 4, Pte. J. Leet, 54th.....	29

NO. 4—SWEEPSTAKES MATCH,

And \$10 added by the Association. Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range, Government pattern rifles. Entrance 75cts each.

	Pts.
1st Prize \$12.87, Qr. Mast. Thomas, 54th	36
2nd " 7.72, Maj. Hanning, 54th....	35
3rd " 5.15, Lt. Atkinson, G. T. R....	35

NO. 5—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. Open to all who unsuccessfully competed at the meeting.

1st. Prize, \$15,	Pte. A. E. Shaw, 54th Bat	34
2nd "	10, Capt. Harder, G. T. R...	33
3rd "	8, Corp. Arnold, G. T. R....	31
4th "	6, Corp. Cleland, 51st Batt..	30
5th "	5, Corp. C. Rudd, G. T. R....	30
6th "	4, Pte. Cutler, 54th Batt....	30
7th "	3, James Barber " "	29
8th "	2, Pte. Wm. Davis, 54th.....	29

THE CAMP AT BURY, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The encampment of the Cookshire Hussars under the command of Captain Winder, and the 58th Batt., under Lt.-Col. Cooke, has been a perfect success; sobriety, orderly conduct and strict attention to the camp regulations having been a marked feature during its continuance.

The tents were pitched on the 27th ult., on a fine level piece of ground belonging to the very popular Mayor of Bury, L. Pope, Esq., whose kind and liberal feelings towards the Volunteers is well known.

On Friday the 1st inst., a field day terminating in a sham fight took place, Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, late of H. M. 39th regiment, D.A.G. of the District being in command, Lt.-Col. Lovelace, late of the Turkish Imperial Cavalry being attached to his staff with two smart and well mounted orderlies of the Hussars for the transmission of orders.

The advanced guard of the enemy were supposed to have been fallen in with at some distance from the village and the camp was consequently on the alert, the cavalry were ordered to the front to reconitre and find out their whereabouts. This movement was well executed, the men extending in single file so as to cover nearly three quarters of a mile of ground, examining every wood and ravine capable of concealing an enemy, who were at last discovered in force in rear of a ridge of hills a little to the left of the village; the signal having been given by the videttes of the proximity of the enemy, the 58th Batt., advanced to the attack, throwing out their skirmishers to the front and detaching a flanking party to scour the woods on the right with orders to rejoin the main body when they had passed through. The cavalry slowly retiring and forming on the right and left of the Infantry skirmishers as they moved on, carefully watching the woods on both flanks. The main body advanced by fours from the right of companies through the low and marshy grounds making openings in the fence as they passed onwards until they had gained the crest of the hills in front of the new drill shed when they were ordered to lie down and the skirmishers and cavalry called in, the latter to support the infantry if necessary and guard the approach to the road leading to the village on the right. On the approach of the enemy, who were composed of Infantry only, from the hollow ground below where the 58th were posted, the Battalion were ordered to rise and pouring in a destructive and well kept up fire from their death dealing

Sniders, checked their further advance and became in turn the assailants, following up the enemy who at last made a stand on a steep declivity on their extreme left and from this advantageous position kept up a galling fire. Col. Smith now gave the order to dislodge the enemy, and drive them back at all hazards, the command was obeyed and with a ringing cheer the 58th dashed forward swarming like bees up the hilly side, the ascent was gained after a severe struggle and the colors of the 58th soon fluttered on the summit. In the meantime, however, a party of the enemy had succeeded in outflanking the right rear of the Battalion emerging on the road to the village, where Capt. Winders Hussars were posted, but were forced back in disorder by a dashing charge of the squadron both men and horses being well accustomed to move at speed over broken ground and stop at nothing in the shape of obstacles. The enemy were now supposed to have retired and given up the contest, videttes and pickets were placed to guard all approaches and the main body prepared to return to camp. This of course terminated the sham fight, and Col. Smith directed the Hussars and Infantry to form up in the drill shed, a very large and substantial building erected last year. This was done without the slightest confusion, the officers being placed in front of their respective commands and the elite of the ladies of Bury occupying the centre. Lieut. Colonel Smith in a brief but soldier-like manner addressed the Volunteers, expressing his entire satisfaction of the days' proceeding, their good and orderly conduct in camp, &c., &c., and in conclusion assured both Colonel Cook and Capt. Winder that he would not fail to make a most favourable report to the Adjutant General of the Forces. He also took this opportunity of paying a well merited compliment to Lt.-Col. Lovelace, under whose able tuition the Cookshire Hussars had been brought to a high state of discipline, and to Captain and Adjutant Pope of the 58th Battalion for his zealous and efficient service as Adjutant. Captain Winder having called for a cheer to the ladies who had honored the Volunteers with their presence during their mimic warfare that had just been concluded, L. Pope, Esq., responded and in a most loyal and patriotic speech brought forcibly to the feelings of all present the advantages they possessed in being under the British flag, "the flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze." Three lusty and ringing cheers from the gallant Volunteers of the Eastern Townships attested their devotion to Queen Victoria; three more for the D.A.G. and their respective commanders and the troops returned to camp, struck their tents, were paid off, proceeded homewards, and the Bury camp had ceased to exist.

Previous to the departure of the Cookshire Hussars Major Pope, M. P. P., who raised the corps some 13 or 14 years since and has

ever taken a lively interest in its welfare, addressed the officers and men in flattering terms as did also the Commandant of the camp, Colonel Cook, formerly a Captain in the troop. Capt. Winder may well be proud of his command and the full muster at every annual drill.

Capt. and Adj. Pope of the 58th Batt. has been most active and zealous in his position as camp Adjutant and has won golden opinions from the Volunteers for his courtesy and attention to their wants, as has also Quarter Master Hobson and Surgeon Hawkins. The splendid band of the 58th under the direction of Band Master Hawley and Instructor Herr Schiller, performed every day during the encampment, their choice music attracted many visitors amongst whom the fair sex were predominant.

Every afternoon after the drills had terminated the men in camp amused themselves with various games, base ball, foot races, jumping in sacks &c., &c. It is a great pity that the encampment could not have been kept up for another week, as the Volunteers were just beginning to settle down to camp life: on the whole all passed off most satisfactorily.

Lt.-Col. Lovelace, the officer Drill Instructor of the Cookshiro Hussars for the past eleven years, was the recipient of a very handsome testimonial presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and troopers as a slight tribute to his long connection with the corps.

R. L.

#### REVIEW OF THE CAMPS—1869.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

During the past summer your correspondent has had ample opportunity of judging the success of the Volunteer Camp life, and taking all things into consideration feels called upon to congratulate the country and Force on the result. At the same time I cannot bestow *unqualified* praise as to the carrying out of the movement, and this fact has induced me to write a few lines in review, hoping that my remarks will be taken as they are meant, for the good of the Volunteers of this Dominion, of which body I am proud to be an active member.

First of all, to the credit of both officers and men be it said, good discipline, perfect harmony, and implicit obedience to orders has characterized the formation and working of camps throughout the country, and, as a natural consequence, practical results have followed. The Volunteers of 1869 know more of their duty as *soldiers* than they could ever have accomplished had the *slip-slop* drill of past years continued. Camp life has not only taught them the routine work of barrack life but also, thanks to the expressed wish of our new Adjutant-General, the men have been instructed in Light Infantry drill and field movements, such as would prove eminently useful in case of active service, and enable them to take the

field with credit should they ever be called upon to do so.

And now, with all humility, I would offer the following suggestions, and trust they may reach the eyes of the powers that be, and moreover that they will be acted upon in future times.

1. The camps have been *too isolated*; too circumscribed, so to speak, and many of them formed at a season of the year *most inconvenient* to both officers and men.

2. The period of drill has been of much too short duration, and the result is simply this, the men, many of them, will by next year forget a great part of what they have been taught at much pains and trouble during this year.

3. The *pay* has been too small and the stores served out insufficient for the comfort of men who, be it remembered, are not *soldiers inured to hardship*.

4. And lastly, the *encouragement* offered has been so slight that unless a change occurs in 1870 the numbers who will be ready to turn out then will be found most decidedly *decreased*.

Such are a few *hints* thrown out at random though I might and may perhaps enlarge upon them at some future time, provided your columns are open to further contribution on this head.

Lest I may be accused of detailing grievances without prescribing the remedy, I would respectfully offer the following remarks as likely to cure sores which *I know from experience* have been opened, but which may be healed if taken in time:

1. If camps are to fit men for service by all means give them an opportunity of *acting in concert*, let there be not merely the men of *one* battalion, but at the very least of *one* brigade assembled together at the same time and the whole under the command of an officer of *known* experience and the period of drill ought to take place between *seed time* and *harvest*. Volunteers especially in country parts can ill afford the *time else*.

2. Give the men *twelve* days, that is to say twenty-four drills instead of *six* days (as was the case this year) and you will find their knowledge of drill, &c., *fixed* instead of *vacillating*.

3. Increase the *pay*, double it if you like, and the country will be repaid with *interest* by the possession of a well drilled, well disciplined and willing *body of men*, ready at a moment's warning to take the field.

Give them *two* blankets instead of one each and some small comfort in the shape of a *mattress* or bedding.

Diarrhea has been the result of many men sleeping on wet and swampy ground where they could not avoid it. This is another argument for a large camp when a suitable site could easily be obtained.

4. By all means *encourage* the men who are to do our fighting—*feed* them, give them bread and beef—and never fear the result.

It will cost the country a little more but not much after all. It is not the *expenditure* of funds which has been cried down, but the *useless waste* of money. Give *value* for the money and not a single voice will be raised. It was the payment of eight dollars per man for useless drill which started the cry for reduction. An attempt, after all only an *attempt*, at nicety of drill! Volunteers were never *regulars*, and what is more never will! I don't mean this in an *Irish* sense! You have started the desire to improve in the hearts of the men but you need never expect it to grow by niggardly dealing.

Many a Volunteer has to sacrifice three or four dollars a day, not to speak of the inconvenience of turning out in order that he may receive *forsooth* 50 cents a day, out of which he is to pay his board! But enough!

Lastly my experience has taught me that all camp equipage ought to be *numbered*; tents, bags, blankets and even the tent pins. This would save the Government much loss and inconvenience, and when the stores are delivering up to the officer appointed to receive them, half the time of former years would do. I *urge* this as in many cases where deficiencies occurred, a man who found himself short of a blanket or other article had only to *crib* one from another tent and the saddle was put on the wrong horse.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

[We will be glad to hear from this correspondent at all times convenient.]

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Prince has come and gone and a hard time he has had of it all through. The preparations for and the manner in which the Prince was received testified that the good city of Montreal was not behind her sister towns throughout the Dominion in proving her loyalty to the old flag, the flag of freedom and justice, the dear old flag the honored Union Jack. The Prince was loudly cheered along the route to his private residence and received a splendid ovation, but, I regret to say, at times was fairly mobbed by curious individuals who pressed close by and followed the royal carriage staring at the Prince in the coarse vulgar manner that no well bred person would be guilty of.

As usual, on such occasions, when the Volunteers participate, some bungling and mismanagement is sure to take place. The day previous to the Prince's arrival officers of Volunteer corps were ordered to parade their men by nine o'clock next day, in order to receive the Prince. After much trouble and time the men were notified to assemble at their respective armouries at half-past seven. At that hour a large number had in course assembled when a further notification was given that instead of arriving at nine as advertised the Prince would not be here till twelve. Loud were the grumbings at such bungling in not notifying them

earlier of the intended change. Many of the officers were fairly ashamed to announce the change to their men after calling them out so early. This piece of stupidity and insolence to our brave lads was received in the *esprit* that it should be, and loud and deep were the invectives on the Militia control for their tardiness in announcing the postponement of the Prince's arrival. Many dispersed and left in disgust, the others kept well together, and did their best to make a show for the credit of the force. Noble Volunteers and regulars lined the streets, the latter kept the crowd back well, but the Volunteers either did not attempt it or were perfectly useless in that respect, and it was ludicrous in the extreme to see several of them at the salute with six yards of solid citizens in front. However all were good natured and the Prince particularly gracious; his manner was most affable, courteous and unassuming and he has won golden opinions all round, and none more than from the ladies. The decorations, arches, &c., were very fair though nothing to boast of. The only public building decorated was the Ontario Bank. The illuminations in the evening were a decided failure, nothing of any magnitude being discernible. Considerable crowds were on the streets in the evening and the Prince passed through them unnoticed on foot, on his way to the mess, where with a blaze of light in the interior of the dining room and curtains drawn aside, the curious were gratified for some two hour with a peep at royalty regalling. Capt. Muir's splendid troop of cavalry constituted Prince Arthur's Body Guard and escort. The men looked as they always look, every inch soldiers; Captain Muir is a thoroughly effective officer, a strong disciplinarian, and yet much loved by his men. The Prince personally complimented Capt. Muir on the fine bearing and appearance of his troop and I believe it is to be known hereafter as Prince Arthur's Body Guard.

It was remarked that in the introduction of Volunteer commanders to him, the Prince was particularly cordial and showed them marked attention. He was evidently well pleased with the bearing and *physique* of the Volunteers as well as with their numbers, and it is understood he will identify himself with them as much as possible.

On Sunday last we were treated to another preposterous piece of presumption and vanity from headquarters in the calling out of all the Volunteers for active service, &c. To do the Volunteers justice in the belief that something serious threatened, they turned out to a man, and for a time the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. In time, however, it was naturally supposed the cause of such a serious and sudden order would be made known, but so far nothing has transpired to justify such an effect. This cry of wolf! wolf! is becoming too common, and it is injurious to the spirit of the Volunteers, and

injudicious in the extreme. What a ridiculous figure we must cut in our neighbours' eyes across the line when we make such a fuss about nothing. Who is responsible for these periodical fits of alarm? Who is the lunatic? Where are the Fenians? and why should the country be convulsed! editors go crazy! and a city like Montreal rush to arms if even a few ragged Fenians contemplate a march upon this Dominion? It looks contemptible and unworthy the valour and bravery of our Volunteers to call them out at every trumpety alarm, more they are called out from business and among the timid and credulous it tends to make them still more stupid.

Now this is carrying trifling with the Volunteers with rather too high a hand; are they to be playthings in the hands of that august and terrible head the Militia Department? and to be called out like school boys merely for parade and show. Let not despatches be clouded with mystery, let us know the work and if a few dozen Fenians are on the war path let us know it. Our condition could not be worse than that caused by the silence of mystery and the furtive, excitable and imaginative brains of the sensation press writers of the present era.

Now, joking aside, these sudden calls to arms without reason are silly, childish, and lead to further increase the spirit of dissatisfaction pervading the Volunteers; if there be a necessity for a general turn out, I am sure none would be found to hold back, but what a contemplative sight for sober men to witness the whole force of the Dominion turning out to repulse an imaginary enemy, or at the most a few hundred half-starved, misguided and undisciplined men.

The "Prince of Wales'" Rifles advertise for recruits.

The *Globe* of Wednesday says:—

"The total enrolled Militia of the Dominion numbers 656,066 men."

Is it ignorance or merely a play with figures?

The various Volunteer regiments are actively engaged in drill, and at present parade almost nightly; the men still take their rifles home but no ammunition is served out yet. The armouries and drill shed are well guarded.

The public are now settling down to the conviction that in the recent calling out of Volunteers they were the victims of a huge sell. Many poor (?) fellows lost the sermon on Sunday, and the usual addition of pudding with Sunday's dinner.

Coal has "riz" two dollars a ton, wood fifty cents a cord, Molson's Bank dividend is declared to be only six per cent., and many who could not pay their debts have failed. So the mischief caused by the recent Militia Order is widespread and general.

Business is flat, prospects but middling, trade depressed, and no change can be anticipated till the snow sets in. You see grumbling is my nature. B.

## 21ST. BATTALION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

This fine Battalion completed their drill in camp on the 6th ult., and reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the inspection devolved upon Lt. Colonel Fletcher, the popular Brigade Major of the District, who brought out the powers of the officers and men under his command by putting them through a "field day and sham fight" in which they acquitted themselves to his entire satisfaction and to the delight of many lookers on. I was, however, pained to see so few of the fair sex on the ground as I have been accustomed to see so many elsewhere.

Lieut. Col. Marchand commands the 21st Battalion, and the Force may be well proud of so zealous and efficient an officer; but he is ably seconded by a good staff of officers who are all, I believe, Military School men, and consequently know what they are about.

It was a matter of regret that Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith was not present to judge for himself of the efficiency of the corps. Everything passed off most successfully, and it was a matter of no small satisfaction to the men that the District Paymaster was present to hand over the *small* earnings they had so well earned.

The camp was situated near the old barracks and looked very well, but unfortunately owing to the wet weather which took place during a part of the drill the ground was wet and swampy; the men, however, never grumbled and gave up their quarters with regret only wishing they could have had another week of it.

## 5TH BATTALION SIMCOE FORESTERS. ENCAMPMENT.

Though Barrie was not honored by a visit from Prince Arthur, our town was not without its attraction while London, Hamilton, Toronto and other places, were feasting him and showing their loyalty towards those institutions over which his noble mothe. presides. Our Volunteer Battalion, known as the 35th Foresters, made a very splendid turn out for their annual drill, which commenced on Monday of last week, when they went into camp and pitched their tents on the Queen's Park. They numbered some four hundred and fifty men, and were under command of Lieut. Col. Alex. McKenzie, whose through knowledge of military tactics and evolutions highly qualified him for the important position. Some sixty tents of large dimensions and of excellent manufacture, gave ample and very comfortable accommodation to both officers and men. The weather, generally speaking, was all that could be desired, and the drill, consequently, pleasant and invigorating. But as we have a description of the camp and camp life from the pen of one who tented out with the Battalion, which we have no room for in this issue, we shall leave it for him to describe the scenes and incidents transpiring during the term of drill, and we promise that it will not be uninteresting to those who take an interest in the maintenance and encouragement of our Volunteer force. Therefore we leave further description to him. We may say that the withdrawal of the Government order for the Review at Toronto was a great disappointment to all concerned here.—*Barrie Examiner.*



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE  
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Communications intended for insertion should  
be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-  
munications. Correspondents must invariably  
send us, confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not  
be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the  
Provinces are particularly requested to favor us  
regularly with weekly information concerning the  
movements and doings of their respective Corps,  
including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle  
practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all in-  
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that  
we may reach us in time for publication.

### CONTENTS OF No. 41, VOL. III.

POETRY.—A Lance for a Byron.

THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COL-  
ONIES.

RIFLE MATCHES.—Civil Service Annual Meet-  
ing. 41st Battalion. 8th Battalion.

CORRESPONDENCE.—From Toronto. "A Retired  
Volunteer." Additional from Toronto. From  
Brookville. "A Volunteer." Jas. Esdalle.  
From Quebec.

LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. Visit of Prince Ar-  
thur. The Prussian army. Brigade Orders.  
Col. Paton's Departure. Ottawa B. G. Artillery.

SELECTIONS.—Shooting at the Volunteers. Pic-  
nic. Mr. Kinglake. A Moving Camp. Presen-  
tation to a Color-Sergeant of the 100th Regi-  
ment. The Bell of St. Regis. New Instrument  
of Death.

BATTALION NEWS.—The 27th in Camp. Inspec-  
tion of the 19th 27th in Camp. Drill and  
Inspection of the 38th Batt. 41st and 42nd in  
Camp.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869.

—FOR the amusement of Canadian Rifle-  
men we copy elsewhere from a New York  
paper an account of target practice as it  
flourishes in the States.

—THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has heard a  
rumour that an order allowing beards to be  
worn in the army may shortly be expected,  
and hopes it is true.

—AN order from the Horse Guards directs  
that henceforth the service ammunition of  
the army is to be removed from the pouches  
and placed in the regimental expense maga-  
zine.

—COLONEL CRAWLEY, late 6th Enniskilling  
Dragoons, whose fame rests upon certain  
transactions which occurred at Mhow, East  
Indies, has been a visitor at Ottawa for some  
days past.

—THE Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Boni-  
face, (Red River) has been exerting himself  
lately in Montreal to deter immigration to the  
North West. He urged his views in private  
society, in the French papers, and even went  
so far as, to write to Sir G.E. Cartier, whose  
answer, we learn from the *Montreal Herald*  
was as follows:—"Permit me, my Lord, to  
prefer to your authority, which I neverthe-  
less respect, the authority of Rome. You  
say that the Northwest territory is unfit for  
settlement, and without any promise of  
prosperity in the future. But the Court of  
Rome is not of that opinion. It has clearly  
foreseen the future which is in store for  
that country since it did not hesitate, long  
ago, to create three Dioceses there one of  
which was deemed considerable enough to  
be confided to a man who possessing as much  
merit as your Lordship."

This is a neat and forcible application  
under the circumstances, the of doctrine of  
Infallibility.

DURING the past week we have been treat-  
ed to another Fenian scare. In character it  
was something like the former ones except  
that, owing to the presence of Prince Arthur,  
it had an additional element of absurdity.  
The plan of the new campaign was detailed  
to us as follows: Several thousand Fenians  
were to cross the border by the usual chan-  
nels as ordinary travellers and, collecting at  
various points, seize the magazines and  
arsinals, also the person of the Prince, im-  
mediately after which they were to be joined  
by the main body, who were to make a rush  
into Canada from the States at different  
places. The wisacre who conceived this  
brilliant exploit doubtless filched the idea  
from Pizarro, but he evidently forgot that  
Canadians are not Peruvians nor Prince Ar-  
thur an Inca. In the present dullness of  
political affairs this raid, if attempted, would  
have been a godsend, and, in view of the  
talked of amnesty to the Fenian blackguards  
in England, exceedingly apropos. However  
it did not come off, nor is it likely to, so we  
are deprived of a sensation and some fun.

In the present issue a gentleman, who has  
been connected with us in the editorial  
management of the REVIEW, has chosen to  
reply to "L. C." in his own person. We  
have often availed ourselves of his large ex-  
perience and practical common sense in dis-  
cussing such subjects of importance to  
Canadian Volunteers as arose from time to  
time in the natural progress of events.  
Having seen service both as a regular and  
Volunteer, and having had opportunities of  
observing sufficient of the continental  
scenarios to be justified in forming an opinion,  
and moreover being long and actively en-  
gaged in Canadian life in such a position as  
gave him full opportunity to judge the tem-  
per and feelings of our people, we believe  
that he is as fully competent to deal with  
the Militia questions of the day as any man  
in the force. Aroused by the positive as-  
sertions of "L. C." we have gone to con-  
siderable trouble to procure exact informa-

tion relative to the condition of the force.  
We have examined the reports of Inspecting  
officers, and personally attended the annual  
muster of regiments said to be rapidly fall-  
ing off in strength and efficiency, and from  
these means of observation we are bound to  
say that, despite all that has been said and  
written to the contrary, the Canadian Vol-  
unteer force of to-day is in a most gratifying  
and efficient condition. It is not only pre-  
posterous but insulting to the whole of the  
staff officers of the Dominion to accuse them  
of systematically falsifying their reports and  
returns. If such a strange conspiracy were  
possible the fact would be a sad commen-  
tary indeed upon the state of public morals  
in Canada.

We are perfectly aware that many officers  
find it very difficult to keep their ranks full  
and that grave disabilities hinder them from  
making their corps and companies all they  
desire, but in all these cases we believe the  
cause of their unsucccess lies more in them-  
selves individually than in any fault of the  
law. When an officer discovers that he can  
not keep his company up to the strength  
required, a little consideration on his part  
will convince him that he has only to blame  
himself for the deficiency, and the best thing  
for him to do under the circumstances  
would be to retire and make way for another  
man who can command the confidence of  
his neighbours so far as to justify them in  
placing their liberty and lives at his dispo-  
sal. There are hundreds of active and well  
meaning officers who take a real and earnest  
interest in the service, but who, from some  
unfortunate accident of position or tempera-  
ment, cannot command that degree of in-  
fluence which would make their efforts of  
practical value. These gentlemen being  
unable to discover the reason for their fail-  
ure, and little dreaming that they are them-  
selves to blame, lay the whole onus on Sir  
George and his well-be-deviled Militia Bill.  
Of course we are aware that the Volunteer  
force is not now as strong as it was when the  
danger of invasion a few years ago required  
its expansion, but we are also aware that to-  
day its strength is far above the require-  
ments of the law, and not a week passes  
but applications are received at the Militia  
Department from gentlemen offering to raise  
new corps and companies. Nothing would  
give the Minister of Militia greater pleasure  
than to accept those generous proposals,  
but he is compelled by the strong necessity  
of Parliamentary influence to decline them.  
But should the necessity arise instan-  
taneously with it would be seen the strength  
of the country and, we might add, the wis-  
dom of the law.

The generality of Volunteer officers un-  
acquainted with Sir George Cartier's actual  
position and not possessing those opportu-  
nities for observing the workings of politics  
as applied to Volunteering which we do, are  
apt to believe that he is omnipotent in his  
sphere, possessing the power without the

will to grant them all they desire. For their information we will say that he would be delighted to accede to their every reasonable demand, but is prevented from doing so by a large and important class in the Commons who regard the Volunteer movement with disfavour if not disapproval. To those people who have done their best to hamper Sir George in his honest endeavour to act generously to the force, "L. C." and others should look for an answer to their complaints.

The pitiable system of economy which has crept into such great favour of late years has done much to injure the Volunteers, and its sublime apostles who make Ottawa hideous during session are entitled to their thanks for the miserable manner in which they have been treated. We are no apologists for the Militia Department or its shortcomings, save that whenever led thither by business we have always received the utmost attention from the gentlemen entrusted with its duties, but it is only fair that the saddle should be placed on the right horse.

This subject has been well ventilated in these columns and we have always been glad to open them for its discussion as we are aware that Sir George Cartier notes carefully the opinions of our correspondents. In all cases we have allowed the fullest latitude to those who have taken up the matter and our whole endeavour and desire has been to promote the interests of the Volunteers. The injurious remarks quoted by "L. C." in his letter, concerning us can in no way affect our feelings or objects. We abide by our honest convictions and perform our duty fearlessly. We are in no way bound to uphold or "whitewash" everything done by the Militia Department."

Like all measures merely human the Militia Bill possess faults, and we believe if some of the suggestions offered by the memorialists, referred to by our correspondent, were acted upon much good would be the result. These changes will doubtless be accomplished in time and we will lose no opportunity to further them, but the wholesale condemnation of man and measure cannot be acquired in without seriously endangering the well being of that force whose interests it is our pride and duty to represent.

UNDER the heading of "Bungling in the Militia Department" the *Brampton Times* perpetrates a silly blunder which we observe has been shared in by a number of Ontario papers. In the article referred to it prefers two charges against the head of the Militia Department which, in charity to that much abused individual, we will briefly dispose of. In the first place our contemporary accuses the Minister of Militia with disregard to the interests of the Volunteers of western Canada in ordering them out for annual drill during the harvest season, to assemble at Toronto, and of countermanding the order at the eleventh hour. We know not, but

think it probable, that the *Brampton Times*, desires to make a little political capital out of these charges, however, it is well known that no corps is ordered to turn out for drill without a careful consideration of the time and after consulting the commanding officer, and it was upon representations made to Sir George, pointing out the desirability of corps performing their drill at regimental head quarters on account of the season and the interests of the farming population, that he countermanded the order.

The order charge is so apparently false that it can be disposed of almost in a word. Referring to the Review proposed to be held at Toronto during the visit of Prince Arthur to that city the *Times* says, referring to the countermand:—

"The officers and men were thus most needlessly insulted and ill used:—put to considerable expense, trouble and loss of time—all through the blundering of the Minister of Militia. It is such usage that is making the Volunteers of Ontario indifferent, as it shows such miserable incompetency in their chief, and whilst the battalions would have mustered in full strength at the Review had the order not been countermanded, should a similar one be issued to-morrow, not ten per cent of the members of the force would heed it; they would treat it with perfect indifference! Whether the motive of the Minister of Militia was economy or disgust at the meanness of the Torontonians, we shall not trouble ourselves to discuss—All such points and contingencies should have been studied and ascertained, prior to the issue of the order—and when once given in such a peculiar case as a demonstration of loyal attachment to the Queen and our ardent welcome to one of her sons, it ought to have been adhered to. The Volunteers feel mortified and irate, and well they may."

Now this review was conceived and the orders for it issued altogether *without the knowledge of the Minister of Militia, and even without consulting the Adjutant General*. We know not who is accountable for the blunder, but certainly the Department at Ottawa is not. We have the assurance that Sir George would be glad to sanction the proceeding if he had had the funds at his disposal which he had not. Will our contemporary be kind enough to set these facts and remove a wrong impression.

THE visit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to the Capital of the Dominion, has given the people of Ottawa and vicinity an opportunity for the display of their loyalty which they were not slow to avail themselves of. He arrived by special train on the afternoon of Monday last, and was received at the station, which was carpeted and decorated for the occasion, by the Governor General, Sir John Young, the members of the Government and of Parliament at that time in the city, judges, clergy, and the City Council.—The last, with the Mayor at their head, presented him an address, as follows:—

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick William Albert, K.G., &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—The Corporation of the City of Ottawa respectfully

approach your Royal Highness and offer you a cordial welcome to the Capital of the Dominion of Canada.

As British subjects representing the various races which compose the population of this city, they earnestly hope that the time may never arrive when the connection between Canada and the Mother Country shall cease.

The experience of the past leads to the firm belief that the prosperity and greatness of the British Empire can only be upheld and perpetuated by the maintaining and strengthening of those bonds which now unite Great Britain with her Colonial dependencies.

The corporation desire to express the sincere feeling of respect entertained by the citizens of Ottawa towards your Royal Highness as a member of the family of their beloved Queen, and indulge the hope that your welfare may be commensurate with the exalted position you occupy and worthy the son of your illustrious mother, and trust that during your residence in Canada you will be enabled to make frequent visits to the Capital, the citizens of which yield to none in loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England

JOHN ROCHESTER,  
Mayor.  
W. P. LETH,  
City Clerk.

Ottawa, October, 1869.

Alderman Martineau then read the same in French.

Both addresses were then handed to the Prince, who returned to them the following reply:—

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa

GENTLEMEN,—Pray accept my sincere thanks for the hearty welcome on this my first visit to the Capital of this vast Dominion.

With it terminates a most interesting tour which has been to me alike a source of true enjoyment as of the highest gratification.

The general appearance of prosperity, wealth and contentment, as well as the high state of cultivation, have far exceeded all my expectations; while the vast extent of the natural resources still undeveloped, coupled with the enterprising, yet orderly spirit of its energetic people, hold out promises of a splendid future for this Dominion.

As the son of Our Gracious Sovereign I have been most deeply touched by the universal declarations of attachment to the Queen the unanimous loyalty and patriotism that pervaded all classes of people and have been expressed with an enthusiasm that I have seldom seen equalled.

I know that you will rejoice to hear that these loyal demonstrations which I find here again repeated with earnest sincerity, and the hospitable welcome accorded to her son have given profound pleasure to Her Majesty.

Pray accept my thanks for your kind wishes for the success of my future career, and rest assured that it shall be the constant effort of my life to prove myself not unworthy of the love and confidence of this loyal and generous people, whose happiness and welfare I shall ever have at heart, and upon whom I earnestly pray, that God may pour down His choicest blessings.

ARTHUR.

His Excellency Sir John Young introduced His Worship the Mayor to the Prince. His Worship afterwards introduced the members of the Council, all of whom His Royal Highness received most cordially. On receiving Mr. Martineau Prince Arthur said he regret-

ted that he had not been prepared to reply to the address in French as well as in English, and expressed his great pleasure at seeing the demonstrations of loyalty made by the French Canadians of Canada.

Several of the principal parties on the platform were then introduced to the Prince, among them the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, Mons. Guigues, whom His Highness advanced from the dais to meet as he approached.

Amid renewed cheering His Excellency Sir John Young then conducted the Prince to the carriage waiting to receive them.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, numbering some 300, officers and men, were drawn up in front of the Station platform. The officers present, were Lieut.-Colonel Forrest, Major Thomas Ross, Doctor Codd, Quarter Master Armstrong, Capt Graham, Capt. Cotton, Capt. Cluff, Capt. Egleson, Capt. Hopper, Lieut. J.F. Wolff, (acting adjutant), Lieut. Patrick, Lieut. Midford, Lieut. Spragge, Lieut. Perry, Lieut. Easton, Lieut. Cotton, Lieut. Malloch, Lieut. McKenzie. After receiving the Prince, the brigade moved down to the entrance at the Rideau Hall Grounds, and lined the road from the gate to the Bridge, spanning Rideau River just above the mills of the Messrs McLaren.

On leaving the Station an immense procession which literally crammed the streets followed the Royal guest through the city, in various parts of which he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. On the Sappers Bridge a triumphant arch was erected bearing on each side the Royal arms and on the eastern face in illuminated letters the words "welcome to the son of our Queen," and on the western "God save the Queen."

Crossing the bridge and arriving opposite Russell House, at the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, cheer after cheer ascended from thousands of loyal throats, which were caught up and repeated again and again until the carriages drove through the eastern gate of Parliament square, where the party were received by a guard of honor from the Civil Service Rifles. We were glad to see our old friends of this corps presenting such an efficient appearance and mustering so strong. The greatest praise is due to Captain White, under whose command they are, for his exertions in keeping up the company, and to the men for the manner in which they turned out on this occasion. While the royal party was making a tour of the Square the Rifles doubled across the ground and received the Prince with presented arms as he passed out through the gates again.

The procession returned thence to Rideau Hall, meeting with a repetition of that enthusiastic expression of loyalty which accompanied the royal guest on the upward route.

On Tuesday His Royal Highness visited the mills at the Chaudiere, where he beheld the wonderful operations of hundreds of saws and the powerful machinery employed

in the manufacture of lumber. After this he ran the timber slides upon a crib prepared for the purpose and lunched on a raft below. Thousands of people on this occasion turned out and greeted him right heartily.

Last Friday afternoon the 43rd Carleton Battalion was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Atcherly and Brigade Major Jackson. Five companies of the most stalwart and active men of the county drawn up in line, received the inspecting officers with the usual salute, and, considering the short time they have been in camp, the field movements were not discreditable. The Battalion was under command of Major Bearman, to whose exertions much of its efficiency is owing. For the pleasure of witnessing the inspection we are indebted to the genial commander of the regiment, Lt.-Col. Powell in whose trap we enjoyed a delightful drive, despite the rain, to Bell's Corners, stopping at his residence on the way, when with Cols. Atcherly and Jackson, we partook of lunch. In the evening dinner was served in the Drill Shed at which the officers of the Battalion entertained their guests, consisting of the officers of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery and others, when a happy time was spent. Returning we enjoyed the privilege of a seat beside Capt. Cluff, who managed the Four-in-hand with the consummate tact of an old "whip." The officers of the 43rd deserve great credit for the fine appearance of their Battalion, Capt. Holmes' company was especially good and all the others equal to any in Ontario. Adjutant Falls deserves mention for the able manner in which he performed his onerous duties. After the dinner two Highland pipers entered the hall and fittingly wound up the proceedings with the martial strains of "Johnny Cope." We believe the inspecting officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the turn out of the gallant 43rd.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of Whitney's Musical Guest, published by W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O., besides an attractive list of musical and literary articles, contains ten pages (sheet music size) of choice new and popular songs, as follows:

"I'm Happy Little Ned," plantation song, "I'm standing by the Gate," a beautiful sentimental song both by the popular author Frank Howard, also "Blue-Eyed Daisy Belle," by C. F. Shattuck.

With this number the Guest closes the second volume. During the past year the subscribers have received one hundred and twenty-seven pages of beautiful music by the best authors, which in sheet form would have cost \$13.95 and we can hardly imagine how Mr. Whitney can afford to give so much and such good music and reading matter for the small sum of \$1.00 per annum. No Musician should fail to subscribe for this periodical.

Ten cents to the publisher as above will secure a sample copy by return mail.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—We have received the October number of this universal popular Musical publication, and on a perusal of its contents we find it both rich and varied—some of the pieces being very fine indeed. The contents are:—"Belle Bradley"—"There's a Home for those who seek it"—"Married and not to me"—"I'll keep the flowers you gave me"—"Oh, no, not sad"—"Making hay while the sun shines"—"There is an hour of hallowed peace"—"Christ our example"—"Fille du Ciel"—"Twilight Serenade"—"Honey-moon Schottish."

STEWART'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, St John, N. B. The October number of this first class magazine—the only purely Canadian literary publication published in the English language—is now before us and is beyond all doubt the best number yet published both in the quality of its contents and typographical execution. To the articles which appear in the present number some of the first names in Canadian literature are appended, and the whole number forms one of the most lively and readable magazines of the day. The article on "Newfoundland as it is," by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, is worth the year's subscription—only one dollar. Then we have a well told tale by Mr. Bourinot, now a resident of our city. Sketches of English Literature and Historical Sonnets by Professor Lyall. Three beautiful metrical renditions, from the Latin, French and Greek, by W. P. D. A lively paper on Plagiarism, by Alex. Rae Garvie; Halifax Scenery, by the Editor of the Halifax *Witness*; Pen Photographs, by Dr. Daniel Clarke, given in his usual artistic and pleasing style; a paper by I. Allen Jack on Mrs Stowe and Lady Byron, A Woodland Stream, by J. W. Gray. A dashing translation of Benjamin Sulte's poem *Les Canotiers du St. Laurent*, by Miss McIver. "Music and its position in Popular Life," from the German by E. Peiler. The Reconciliation from Horace, by I. A. J. "A Swim for a Bride" by E. J. N. Acadian Geology, by A. W. McKay. "I Drink to Thee," by Carroll Ryan. A Critique upon Charles Sangster's poetry, which seeks to do justice to that gifted poet, closes this number which is highly deserving of the attention and patronage of the Canadian public. For sale at Fulton's News Depot, Sussex street.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—The Crown Princess of Prussia, who is Lieut.-Colonel of the Second Regiment of Hussars, is reported to have worn the costume—we suppose the colours of the regiment—and to have ridden between her father in law and husband, at a review the other day at Stettin.

The title *Enfans Perdu* (*der verlornen Hussars*) as applied to a regiment, of soldiers was in use among the German *Landsknecht* as early as the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

## TARGET EXCURSIONS IN NEW YORK.

With the advent of the balmy autumn the good people of this great metropolis and vicinity are destined to undergo a torture which the season of "falling leaves" usually bring to us, and is solely an institution peculiar to Gotham and its suburbs. We refer to the parade of hundreds of target companies, who perambulate the streets of New York, headed by tooting brass bands and are followed by an immense train of loafers, thieves, pickpockets and other disreputable characters, more favorably known as the "sidewalk committee." After the season of picnics these associations, bent on contending for prizes, consisting of pewter mugs, galvanized watches, tin ice pitchers and castors, meet in conclave and resolve to have a target excursion. Some mushroom politicians, anxious to obtain some local nomination, is waited upon and the honor to use his illustrious name for the company solicited. Seldom, if ever, such a distinction is declined. This is the first and most important point gained, for the child has its name. The corner grog shops and purlieus of the ward are canvassed, and posters with flaming announcements, that the "McSwiney Guards," or "McMhurder Volunteers," will celebrate their annual excursion for target practice on a certain day. Drills, at first with broomsticks, then with muskets are held semi-weekly or nightly until the day of the parade. With the approach of the day numerous invites are sent to the friends of the patron of the company, who lends his name, and of course the usual prizes as above-mentioned, are returned in appreciation of the sublime compliment. Some rural hotel has been engaged to get up a rousing dinner, roast turkey and roast pigs being especially stipulated for, to head the bill of fare. The company arrives, target shooting progresses until each member has waisted three shots, which may or may not have penetrated the target, according to the amount of fusil oil consumed and the steadiness of the marksman. Dinner is finally announced, to which the company does ample justice, and between their ravenous feeding and filching "grub" for the outsiders, the larder is left in a state of depletion. Up to this point everything progresses peaceably, excepting a few scrimages among the outsiders. In order to digest the hearty dinner, however, the bar is extensively patronized, and the result of the too frequent imbibition soon becomes alarmingly apparent. If, perchance, another target company happen to be anywhere near the hotel, there is sure to be a fight, if not there is bound to be a row anyhow, if only for the fun of the thing, or the sake of keeping up the time honored custom.

No later than last Monday an affair of this kind occurred at East New York, when a company from this city held their annual target excursion. After dinner this select coterie made a savage attack on a neighboring hotel where another company was seated at dinner. A number of policemen on the spot to preserve order, were roughly handled. Only the prompt arrival of a squad of police, and Company C. of the Twenty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., who happened to be near the scene of inspection, and called upon by the police for assistance, tended to nip this incipient riot in the bud.

There is no way we could suggest to put an end to this rank nuisance of target excursions, by the enactment of law, as the constitution guarantees every one the right of carrying arms, if not coucealed, and as long as ambitious politicians and others, anxious to have their names painted on targets, will

give support to these bands of quasi soldiers just so long will this crying evil continue in vogue, much to the disgust of the honest community and the detriment of rural hotel keepers.—*Evening Telegram.*

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

A military correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 1st ult., says; "The grand manoeuvres in the camp at Bruck which are to be followed by others at Vienna, Brunn, and Prague, have now terminated, and the Emperor himself was present to witness them during the last few days. Some interesting experiments were made on the occasion with the new Linne-man spade. This spade, which has a very short handle and a broad blade, is worn on the left side *en bandouliere*, by every third man. It was found very useful on soft ground; in the space of five minutes a whole company made with it a row of rifle mantlets which covered them completely. When the earth was hard, however, it was found necessary to use the short-handled pick-axe, worn by miners for this purpose. The infantry have rapidly made themselves acquainted with the new mode of fighting. They now, while on the march, extend themselves into a long line, instead of holding together in columns, as formerly, and when they have no cover they lie on the ground. The word of command, too, formerly clogged with much unnecessary detail, have been greatly simplified. As for the cavalry, they have been thoroughly drilled according to the Edelsheim system, and, on ground which does not admit of equestrian manoeuvres, are capable of doing good service as infantry having completely mastered all the details of infantry drill, the use of breech-loaders included. They also had a good deal of practice in crossing rivers on horseback with rifleman *en croupe*, in doing which they have now acquired great proficiency. Another feature of the new system is that the Reserve, which formerly constituted two-fifths of the entire army, is much smaller than before. Semaphores were frequently used, and were found more serviceable than field telegraphs. As to the discipline of the troops, it was excellent, and the fears expressed by old military men as to the consequences of the abolition of corporal punishment in the army were in no degree realized. Even the 'one year's volunteers' behaved in a most exemplary manner, and great results are expected from the new institution. At Vienna several experiments have lately been made with the new explosive compound called 'dynamite,' with very good results. It appears that the explosive force of dydrnite is three times as great as that of gunpowder, and in all probability gunpowder will no longer be used for such purposes in the Austrian army. Baron von Scholl, General of Engineers, has just returned from an official tour in Hungary, Galicia, and Bohemia, and is preparing a general plan for the strengthening of the defences of the monarchy. This has become necessary in consequence of the growing importance of railways, and the circumstance that hitherto each territory has been fortified for its own security, without reference to that of the empire generally. The new fortifications will consist of earthworks only, but they will be provided with more guns, and these of larger calibre, than has hitherto been the case."

It is stated that General Lebœuf, the new French minister of War, is restoring to all the regiments of cavalry the bands which Marshal Niel took away.

## THE LOYALTY OF THE COLONIES.

The *Times* regards "the practice of despatching the junior members of the Royal Family on roving embassies, with no instructions except to cultivate loyalty and kindness throughout the last circle of the British dominions, as a happy discovery of the present reign. Its advantages are obvious, and the chance of failure of these missions ought not to be very numerous. All that is expected of such representatives of the Queen and British nation is that they should fairly represent the rank of life in which they have moved—that they should act, that is as the first of English gentlemen. No difficult diplomatic problems have to be solved by them, and if their lives appear to accord with their high fortunes, they have done all that is required of them. What ever corner of the globe they visit, the one desire of the whole population is to treat them so that they may carry away with them pleasant recollections, and their part is to suffer themselves to be amused." Our contemporary endeavours to appraise the outburst of enthusiasm with which Prince Arthur has been received in Nova Scotia. It issues certainly from no thankfulness at the recent conduct of the mother country to the province. It is the fruit rather of a general sympathy and the sense of common nationality, which is something at once nearer and more remote than any feeling which could be evoked by the Imperial colonial policy. It must not, therefore, be looked to as having any bearing or significance in relation to questions pending between the colony and the Imperial Government. The interests of the Royal visit seems to have absorbed for the moment all the energies available for anti-Canadian controversy; but that strife and the attendant anger against the Home government will doubtless revive with as much bitterness as ever as soon as the counter attraction is removed. We must guard ourselves however against the temptation to set down on this account the kindly feeling towards England as hypocritical and insincere. Nova Scotia means the affection for the mother country which its recent demonstrations imply, and it will not cease to mean it because hereafter it renews its quarrel with the view which the mother country choose to take of the relations between them. England should be willing to accept the present manifestation of friendliness for what it really signifies.

ACCIDENT AT THE BELGIAN MILITARY CAMP.—It appears that Aldershot is not the only camp where mistakes may be made, for we have an account of an accident at the Belgian camp of Beverloo, similar to that which occurred some weeks since at Aldershot. It seems that on Tuesday, the 14th instant, while the troops were exercising, two squadrons of cavalry each ignorant of the proximity of the other, owing to the peculiar configuration of the field which obstructed the view, met in full charge. The *mêlée* was fearful. Fourteen, including two officers, were hurt; one had his collar-bone fractured, and one soldier being thrown had his foot entangled in the stirrup and was dragged more than fifty yards along the ground. He was fearfully mangled. It is difficult, without knowing the field, to comprehend how such an accident could have occurred. On the same evening a young sergeant of the 2nd Regiment of the Line, aged seventeen, shot himself and died the next morning. No cause for the suicidal act, is stated.

## A EUROPEAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

The "Debats" publishes a letter which M. Victor Hugo has addressed to the members of the "League of Peace and Liberty," about to assemble at Lausanne, and who have elected him honorary chairman :

"Brussels.

"Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe,—Permit me to call you so, for the European Federal Republic is founded *de jure* and will soon exist *de facto*. You place its existence on record, by your union—a sketch of unity—you are the beginning of a great future. You confer upon me the honorary chairmanship of your congress. This touches me greatly. Your congress is something more than a meeting of intellects—it is a land of editorial committee for the drawing up of the future tables of the law. An elite can only exist on the condition of its representing the mob; you are that elite. You intimate to those whom it concerns that war is a bad thing; that murder, even when it is glorious, wasteful, and royal is infamous; that human blood is precious; that life is sacred. A solemn. That a last war is necessary alas! I am not among those that deny it. What will that war be? A war of conquest. What have we to conquer? Liberty. The first duty of man, his first want, his first right, is liberty. Civilization inevitably tends to bring about unity of language, unity of weights and measures, unity of coin, and the fusion of nations into humanity, which is supreme unity. The synonymous term for concord is simplification; in the same way the synonymous term for wealth and life is circulation. The first of servitudes is a frontier. When a man talks of a frontier he means a fetter (ligature). Cut the fetter, blot out the frontier, remove the custom-house man, take away the soldier; in other words, be free. Peace follows; and a real, thorough peace henceforth, a peace once for all an inviolable peace, the normal condition of labour, of exchange, of supply and demand, of production and consumption, of the vast effort in common, of attraction, of manufactures, of the going and coming of ideas, of the human flood and ebb. Who has any interest in keeping up frontiers. The kings, who divide in order to reign. A frontier implies a sentry-box, a sentry box implies a soldier. "No thoroughfare"—*on ne passe pas*, that is the watchword of all privileges, prohibitions, censorships, tyrannies. That frontier, that sentry-box, that soldier are the source of every calamity that affects mankind. The king, being an exception, requires to protect himself; the soldier, in his turn, requires murder in order to live. Kings want armies, and armies want war. Otherwise there is no reason why they should exist. A strange thing—man consents to destroy man without knowing why or wherefore. The art of despots consists in dividing the people in halves, and making one of those halves into an army. One half oppresses the other. There are numberless pretexts for war, but only one cause—the army. Suppress the army, you do away with war. But how can you suppress the army? By suppressing despotism. See how all things are connected with each other. Abolish "parasitism" in all its shapes—civil lists, well paid do-nothingism, salaried clergies, remunerated judgeships, aristocratic sine cures, gratuitous concessions of public buildings, permanent armies: blot out all that, and you make Europe a present of ten thousand millions a year. This one stroke of the pen solves the problem of pauperism. Phrones object to this simplification, hence a forest of bayonets. Kings are all agreed on one point—to eternalize war. People fancy

that they quarrel—no such thing; they are merely helping each other; they supply the soldier with his *raison d'être*. To eternalize armies is to eternalize despotism; it is capital logic, but ferocious logic. The Kings exhaust their patient—the people—by bleeding him. There is a fierce fraternity of sword, whence the enslaving of men. Therefore, let us go straight to the goal which I have called somewhere or other the re-absorption of the citizen. The day when the recovery of possession shall have taken place, when the people will not have beside itself that hostile brother, the soldier, the people will be one it will feel itself whole, loving, twice stronger in body and soul: and civilization will meet in harmony and labour, and peace will grow as light does—by the ascending of the star, the star of liberty. Let us, then rise, the cry of "Liberation," which settles everything Citizens and brothers, I send you my *cinquanté* and my cordial acquiescence.

(Signed)

Victor Hugo."

## CAPTAIN HALL.

The Montreal "Gazette" says:—(One of the performances of Mr. or Dr., or Capt. Hall, just returned from an Arctic expedition, was, with a very melodramatic effect, doubtless bewildering to the Esquimaux who looked on, to wave the stars and stripes above the poor British tars who perished there, wherever he found them. The following comments of the New York "World" on this exploit is such as would occur to most people of good taste, one would think. It is so well said that it deserves reproduction—

"What must be the state of public opinion among the intelligent Esquimaux in relation to Capt. Hall? They doubtless appreciate his good taste in preferring their climate and society to those of his native land; but what must they think of the way in which he conducted himself whenever he came across the remains of one of the crew of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition? On such occasions, Mr. Hall informs us that he erected monuments—which was pious; fired salutes—which was respectful; waved the "star spangled banner"—which was superfluous and impertinent, not to say idiotic. The brave English sailors who died of cold and starvation in the frozen North deserve our respect and sympathy, and Captain Hall, in building monuments to them, paid that homage which one brave man is always ready to pay to another. But what had the unhappy man done that a stray American should come and wave a star spangled banner over them? As true British seamen, they doubtless heartily reprobated the star-spangled banner and all its works, and they, while living, would almost certainly have objected to the proposal of waving it over them after their death. Moreover, we submit that this waving process was not only unnecessary, so far as the matter of paying respect to the dead sailors was concerned, but it was a piece of buncombe that should never have been perpetrated. In the awful solitudes of the polar regions, most men would have felt too strongly the solemnity of nature to affront her with cheap Fourth of July claptrap. Besides, though a man may be patriotic with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero, it is unpardonable for him to be absurd; and if one could cut a more absurd figure than Mr. Hall must have done when waving the star spangled banner in the eightieth parallel of longitude, and in the presence of two wondering Esquimaux women, we should not like to witness the sad-looking spectacle."

## GEN. SHERMAN AND MRS. DR. WALKER.

The presence of Mrs. Dr. Walker, at the Women's Convention, renews the recollection of an interview which took place between that somewhat remarkable person and General Sherman, at Atlanta, during the war, and several weeks after the city had been captured. By some means, known only to the mysteries of the female mind, the woman doctor had been able to avoid the order for bidding any of her sex to enter the city, and with a degree of perseverance peculiarly her own, she walked into the private room of General Sherman, and demanded a position in the medical department of the army. The fact is not publicly known, but General Sherman, is weak when a woman is concerned—that is to say, he would run rather than have hard words with one of them; and the tears of a female rebel had more terror to his soul than a thousand Beauregards. So when the little doctor renewed again and again her demand for an appointment, the General, like a great soldier as he is, changed his tactics in the face of the enemy.

"Why don't you wear proper clothing? That togger is neither one thing nor the other," said the General, as he pointed his finger to the nondescript garb of the doctor.

"Well, General," replied the young woman, "I suppose you would like to see me in hoops, and heavy skirts dragging down my hips to the destruction of health and comfort? What right, Sir, have women, who bear children, thus to destroy their best powers and unfit themselves to be wives and mothers?"

This, and much more, she said about woman's reforms.

The conqueror of Atlanta was somewhat taken aback by this charge of horse foot and dragons but he plucked up courage.

"Did you ever bear any children?" he asked with sardonic emphasis.

She had to admit that she had not done anything of the kind.

The General added severely:

"I don't know that I should especially desire to see you, hoops or no hoops, nor do I see any need that women should be injured by wearing them, or the moderate use of the costume of the day; but I do know for a certainty that you and such as you put on that dress from affectation. If you wish an example of what a woman should be and ought to do—Damnaion," cried the General getting excited, "what are you here for anyhow? Breaches or no breaches, the President's wife would not dare to disobey orders. Put on decent clothes, go back to Nashville, enter the hospitals where our poor boys are dying of wounds and fever, and imitate the example of the women in hoops and petticoats, who are devoting their time to the work of nursing."

We think Mrs. Dr. Walker went North upon an early train.—*Cincinnati Com. Sept. 18.*

The *Cronstadt Messenger* says that during the late naval manœuvres in the Gulf of Finland, carried out under the orders of Admiral Botakoff, a frigate of 57 guns, the *Oly* went to the bottom in consequence of an accidental blow from the iron-clad steamer *Kreml*. The hole made by the ram in the frigate's side was so large that she sank in fifteen minutes. Fortunately the weather was so fine, so that out of a crew of upwards of 500 sixteen only were drowned.

Not long since Sir Edward Codrington breakfasted with the Emperor and the Empress at St. Cloud. In the folds of his napkin Sir Edward found the insignia of Grand Officer of Legion d'Honneur.

## THE PICK AND SHOVEL FOR TROOPS.

[From the London Standard.]

From the earliest ages, and in all other countries one of the problems of war has been to afford to soldiers protection from the weapons of their enemies, whether by entrenchments such as the old British and Roman camps, or by something carried on the body, as the shield of the Greek or the chain armor of the Sikh. Before the introduction of gunpowder, when nothing worse than the thrust of the spear or the cut of the sword had to be provided against, defensive armor was sufficient for the purpose.

When gunpowder was introduced, defensive armor gradually fell into disuse; in proportion, however, as the accuracy and rapidity of fire arms increased, the necessity of providing protection for the soldier becomes more evident, and it is probably to the needle gun and this Snider that we owe a revolution in military ideas on the subject, which, we are glad to see, seems to be rapidly gaining strength.

It is satisfactory to find that some of our highest military authorities are also alive to the necessity of protecting troops from the deadly effects of the shell-gun and breech-loader. A pamphlet has lately been issued by Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne on this subject, which, although brief and evidently written more for the engineer than for the general public, lays down sound principles. The principles laid down by Sir John are embodied in the two following paragraphs extracted from his pamphlet: "In the case of bodies of troops engaged in open ground, greater rapidity of movement, and a more scattered and dispersed order or in action will have to be studied; and another very essential requirement will be, the best practicable means for obtaining cover, to prevent a possibility of being mowed down before coming into contact with the enemy." And, speaking of the trenches to be thrown up by the body of the army with this object, he says, "Before these there must be no obstruction connected with mere cover to prevent the defenders rushing out freely to the attack in line or column, on the near approach of the enemy." We quite agree with the field-marshal that this last is a most important consideration.

So much for theory. What we wish, however, particularly to call attention to, are the practical experiments which have been lately going on at the "School of Military Engineering" at Chatham. The experiments were directed in the first instance to ascertaining how, with the smallest amount of labor, efficient protection could be given to troops, and, whether it was of such a nature that infantry soldiers themselves could reasonably be expected to execute it.

It was determined therefore, with the sanction of General Freeman Murray, commanding the Chatham District, to make an experiment to throw up a redoubt on the Chatham lines, on a large scale, with the untrained labor of the infantry alone, under the supervision of the Royal Engineers. The work thus thrown up, was a redoubt of 138 feet on the interior of the front face, with efficient parapets, ditches, etc.; 1,055 men were employed on it in three reliefs of six hours each, the parties being so arranged that each corps had a special portion of the work to commence and complete—a most judicious arrangement, whereby a wholesome emulation was excited.

Work was commenced at two p.m. on Thursday, and the redoubt was to be completed by eight a.m. on the following morning, that being about the time that would be at the command of an army taking up a

position in the afternoon and expecting to be attacked the next day.

At two p.m. the work commenced, the profiles and tasks having been previously marked out by the Royal Engineers. The men worked with a will, each corps striving to outdo its neighbor.

The second relief worked from eight to two a.m., with a pleasant interlude of half an hour, for the discussion of some beer and bread-and cheese, a ration of which was served out to each man. At two a.m. the third relief came on the ground. As the night wore on, the mass of earth steadily increased and the ditch steadily deepened. When morning broke, much anxiety was felt, especially among the directing engineers, as to whether the work would be completed in time. Many difficulties had been experienced; the site of one of the caponiers had been found to be on most impracticable ground; a party of the Marines also had a hard time of it, having come to "the chalk." As the appointed time however, approached, all doubt was dispelled, and when the clock struck eight, and General Murray, who had remained on the works until midnight, appeared again on the ground, the last pick and shovel had been removed, the guns were mounted on the flanks, the caponiers in the ditches bristled with loopholes made of railway chairs, and rails, the front of the redoubt was strewn with devices for entrapping the enemy of so cunning a nature that some of the makers of them fell into their own snares, and if any enemy had attempted to take the work with the makers of it behind the parapets, he would undoubtedly have had a hot time of it.

We commend this experiment to attention, and we trust that the work which has been inaugurated at Chatham will not be allowed to drop, and that the pick and shovel will soon be familiar weapons—we use the term advisedly—in the hand of the British soldier. We have seen what the Americans and French have done in its direction; why should British soldiers be behind those of other countries?

The question of how to transport the tools necessary for throwing up entrenchments is one of great importance, and is, we believe, under consideration. On the one hand it is urged that the soldier is already so weighted that any additional burden will break him down; on the other hand, it is said that unless he always carries his tools with him, they will never be forthcoming when wanted. Between the danger of the soldier never appearing at all on the field of battle, and that of his appearing there only to be shot down, there probably lies some middle path of safety; where, we leave to the sagacity of the authorities to discover. All we would urge is, that the solution of the problem should be sought in time of peace, and not in the hurry of war.

An old Peninsular veteran, David Flight, formerly sergeant in the 61st Foot, died at Manchester on Monday. He went through the desert of Arabia to Egypt in the year 1800, under the command of Sir David Baird; and served through the Peninsular campaign, under command of the late Duke of Wellington. He was in twelve general actions, besides many skirmishes, and was twice wounded. At the battle of Talavera he took command of his own company, when all the officers and the sergeants of the company were killed or wounded but himself. He was in the army twenty-one years and four months, and has been a pensioner upwards of fifty years.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The numerous forces which compose the army of Prussia are about to undergo their annual ordeal of field exercises, and the affair always excites great interest in military circles. As an institution, the Prussian army is nearly perfect of its kind. Every subject of King William is compelled to enter the military service, and no substitutes are allowed. He must be three years in the army and four in the reserve, and then he enters the Landwehr for five years more. He is then free from all obligatory service, unless there is a foreign invasion, in which case every one capable of bearing arms between the ages of seventeen and forty-two must turn out. Men who have been condemned to imprisonment with hard labour are considered unworthy to enter the army. The territories of the Confederation are divided into thirteen districts, each of which has an army corps. The army of the North German Confederation has a war strength of 996,000 and a peace establishment of 300,000 men. Additions would be made to this force in the time of war, by virtue of conventions that have been drawn up with other States. The German army, with the exception of the Russian, is the largest in the world.

It appears that the question of some further change in the cartridge for the Martini-Henry rifle is to be entertained. Undoubtedly if we can get a stronger cartridge it will be an advantage. The great length of the present cartridge would render it liable we think, to become bent and injured on service; and a long thin cartridge is not a convenient form for packing and handling. Therefore, if the cartridge is to be strengthened, we trust that it will be accomplished not by retaining the present dimensions and using thicker metal, which means greater weight and expense, but by reducing the length. A plan is, we understand, now before the Government for effecting this without any diminution of charge, and without employing compressed powder. The body of the cartridge is simply made larger, tapering down to the diameter of the bore forward. The cartridge thus has some likeness to a bottle, of which the tapered portion is the neck. This cartridge is very much stronger than the present pattern, although the same thickness of coiled brass is used. It has all the new improvements, such as the thick internal lacquer and paper lining, which the experience of India has shown to be necessary; and the bullet would we presume, be varnished, and the chamber be made of copper. Some of these "bottle-nosed" cartridges were tried before Colonel Fletcher's Committee had concluded their report, but as the accuracy of shooting was inferior to that of the cartridges which had been used throughout, and as the latter had exhibited no defects, it was thought unnecessary to delay the report until the details of the "bottle-nosed" cartridge could be so modified as to give the necessary accuracy. Thus for the time, this construction of cartridge was put on one side; but it is now we understand to receive a further trial.

MR. KINGLAKE'S LITERARY PROFITS.—Mr. Kinglake is in the Crimea engaged on the completion of the two remaining volumes of the war. It is said that for the copy of the six volumes he will receive £15,000.

Every train that passes through St. John's from the South, has numbers of emigrants, Canadians, who return empty-handed and disheartened. They have not found what they sought over the border.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, October 15th, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## No. 1. VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL takes the earliest opportunity of conveying his thanks, and by special desire those of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion of Canada, who have recently turned out within the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, with such promptitude and good spirit, to receive and welcome His Royal Highness Prince Arthur as well as His Excellency the Governor General.

The Soldierlike appearance of the Force, at all places, was most creditable.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada,

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 16th October, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDER.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

Captain William R. Meredith, is hereby dismissed from the Volunteer Militia.

The resignations of the following Officers are hereby accepted, viz:

Captain Duncan C. Macdonald.

" Emanuel T. Teale.

" James A. Craig.

Lieutenant Richd. M. Meredith.

" Charles Bennett.

Ensign Chris. S. Corrigan.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

No 1 Company Scarborough.

To be Captain:

Ensign Jno. Huxtable, M.S., vice J.R. Taber, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Henry Chester, M.S., vice Stobo, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

No. 4 Company, King.

To be Ensign:

Franklin B. Hartman, Gentleman, M.S., vice Crosley left the limits.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales Own" Kington.

To be Major:

Captain Wm. Macaulay Herchmer, M.S., from No. 2 Company vice Callagean promoted.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Wm. King, M.S., from No. 1 Company vice Johnston left the limits.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry Jas. Spriggs, M.S., vice King promoted.

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Edward Handley, Smythe, M.S., vice Antrobus left the limits.

To be Ensign:

John Short Muckleston, Gentleman, M.S., vice Smythe promoted.

No. 3 Company

To be Ensign:

William Cornelius Linton, Gentleman, M. S., vice Walkom left the limits.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Nelson.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Wm. Kerns, M.S., vice A. G. MacCey, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Jno. Breckon, vice Kerns, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant James Cooper, vice Breckon promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Welland.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Ensign Jno. S. Chipman, vice Morwood, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Thos. Brown, Gentleman, M.S., vice Chipman, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Ridgeway.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Joseph G. Beam, vice S. Johnston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Fenwick.

The resignation of Lieutenant Chs. Curry is hereby accepted.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

John Erskine, Esquire, M. D., vice Brigham whose appointment to this Battalion is hereby cancelled.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

The services of Captain and Adjutant W. R. Johnson are hereby dispensed with.

The Provisional Battalion of Champlain is now constituted a Battalion and will be composed of the following Companies, viz:

No. 1 Company Ste. Genevieve, No. 1.

No. 2 do St. Narcisse.

No. 3 do Ste. Genenieve, No. 2.

No. 4 do St. Prosper.

No. 5 do Ste. Anne de la Parade.

No. 6 do St. Tite.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major N. P. Massicotte, M. S.

To be Majors:

Captain Napoleon St. Arnaud, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

Captain Philippe Trudel, M. S., from No. 4 Company.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Achille Beauchet, M. S., from No. 5 Company.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Come P. Trudel, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:

Alphonse Germain, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 1 Company Ste. Genevieve.

To be Captain:

Lieut. E. N. Lacourciere, M. S., vice Massicotte promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

P. Octave Guillet, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lacourciere promoted.

To be Ensign:

Ernest Trudel, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 2 Company, St. Narcisse.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant Isidore Trépannier vice Trudel, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Narcisse Houd, vice Trépannier, promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Nazaire L'Heureux, Gentleman, vice Houd promoted.

No. 3 Company, St. Genevieve.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Tancrede Trudel, M. S., vice St. Arnaud, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Louis Phillippe Guillet, M. S., vice Trudel promoted.

To be Ensign:

Urban Honoré St. Arneault, Gentleman, M. S., vice Guillet, promoted.

No. 4 Company, St. Prosper.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Jean Massicotte, M. S., vice Trudel, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Alfred Trudel, M. S., vice Massicotte, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Clair Massicotte, Gentleman, M. S., vice Trudel promoted.

No 6 Company, St. Tite.

To be Lieutenant:

Napoléon Ruist, Gentleman, M. S.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Joseph Moreau, Gentleman.

*St. Sylvester Infantry Company.*

Captain M. H. King, M.S. is now promoted to the Brevet rank of Major, to date from the 17th December, 1868, as a special case.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, viz:

*A Second Infantry Company in Cumberland County.*

To be Captain:  
Captain Richard L. Black.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Lieutenant Wm. C. Philips.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
James C. Black, Gentleman.

*Errata.*—In the General Order No. 2, of the 8th instant the appointment of Major Oldright, Paymaster Maclean, and Assistant Surgeon Franaman should have been made to the "*Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry*" and not the "*Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles*" as was therein stated.

In the same General Order for "*Pictou County*" read "*Pictou County.*"

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,  
D. A. G. of Militia,  
Canada.

**OPEN CONFESSION.**—Two persons recently visited the Hotel des Invalides. The old soldier guiding them was visibly shaky, rolled about upon his legs, his voice was somewhat thick, and his gestures vague. The visitors could not but remark this. "Beg pardon, gentlemen if I am a little wrong," said the pensioner, good-naturedly "but this is how it is. I took breakfast this morning at the Two-mills Gate with two comrades who were blind, and I poured out the wine!"

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. *The Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 3lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.** 23-231

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1869. 1869.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

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Ottawa, August 7th, 1869.

32-1y

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
  1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
  3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
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It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.

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HENRY J. MORGAN.

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

23-1f



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